## Amusements Co-Night,

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition.
BILLY BIRCH'S OPERA HOUSE—8—Minstrels.
CARINO—8—"The Beggar Student."
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—" Dollars and Sense,"
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—"ZARA."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—" The Rajah."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—" Excelsior."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—" Excelsior."
STANDARD THEATRE—8—" Les Cloches de Corneville."
STAR THEATRE—8—" Charles the First."
THALIA THEATRE—8—" Bettelstudent."
THEATRE COMIQUE—2 and 8—" The Mulligan Guard Pienle."

WALLACK'S THEATRE—S—" Moths."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—S—" The

Hearth."
3D AVENUE THEATRE—8.—" Sea of Ice."
5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8.—" The Duke's Motto."
14TH STREET THEATRE—8.—" Fedora."
23D STREET THEATRE—8.—" Richelieu."

### Index to Adpertisements.

The state of the s	e Col.I	Page, Co
Amusements. 7 Announcements. 8 Enaking Houses. 7 Eusiness Chances. 7 Eusiness Notices. 4 Board and Rooms. 7 Coparinership Notice 6 Dividend Notices. 7 European Advis. 7 European Advis. 7 European Advis. 7 Financial. 1 Instruction. 6 Instruction. 7 Instruction.	e. Col.  5 6 Marriages and D  4 Misoclianeous. 3 New Publication 5 Ocean Steamers. 1 Political Notices 4 Proposals. 5 Heal Estate. 4 Rooms and Plate 3 Situations Wante 5 Special Notices. 4 Steamboate and 1 6 Teachers. 7 The Turf. 1 To Whem Concer 8 Vermin Externit 6	saths 5 4.5 2 6 2 6 6 7 dd 7 1 7 1 7

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# New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 23.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-An action between the Black Flags and French troops is expected at Bac-Mish. \_\_\_\_ A plot to murder Lord Lansdowne, the new Governor-General of Canada, has been discovered. Earthquake shocks have been felt in Smyrna, Malta and Trieste. — The new Porteguese Cabinet is amounced. — Captain Mayne Reid died in London. == The race for the Criterion Stakes was won by Archiduc. Count Stefan Batthyany was killed in a duel in Hungary.

DOMESTIC.—Three persons were killed and twen-ty-two were injured by the fall of a train through a bridge near Fort Edward, N. Y., yesterday. - Judge Hoadly's majority in Ohio together. This question requires a rigid interis 1.383. General Hazen says there were no supplementary instructions to Lieuten-ant Garlington. — Colonel Casey reports that the Jefferson monument, provided for by Congress has been completed. The races of the Maryland Jockey Club begin to-day. - Henry W. Gwinner was buried in Philadelphia vesterday. - The Coast Survey schooner Polinarus ran onto a sheal in Stonington harbor. - The Lafayette College football team was defeated by the Princetons, \_\_\_\_ Ascendor, Annie G., Zemora, Mattie Rapture and Carter Harrison were the winners at the Memphis Jockey Club races.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Italian opera season

House and at the Academy of Music. == thew Arnold arrived yesterday. - The Horse Show was opened successfully in the Madison Square The steamship Heimdal reported that a fire broke out in her hold on Sunday. liceman McNamara was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500. Colonel Ethan Allen was nominated for Senator by the Xth District Republicans; Frederick S. Gibbs was nominated in the VIIIth District. - Tammany and the County Democracy agreed to unite in electing Senators. - Mayor Low spoke in the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn. Produce Exchange discussed the question of a private wire to Chicago. protest was heard against the proposed route of the new acqueduct. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.68 cents. Stocks were active and excited, and ruled higher, but they closed weak at fractions above Saturday's last figures.

THE WEATHER.-TEIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, with chances of rain, followed by fair or clear weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 50°; lowest, 40°; average, 45%.

The horse fair at Madison Square Garden is already an assured success, and compares favorably with any of the shows of this kind which have been held in England or elsewhere. There seem to be excellent representatives in each class; but the hunters and the saddlehorses yesterday attracted great attention. As a spectacle the exhibition is as dignified as any ever held in the Garden. The horse is a noble brute, and knows how to bear himself properly when occasion requires.

The steamship Heimdal has had a remarkable escape from destruction by fire. When 200 miles from this port on Sunday it became evident that a quantity of matches in the hold had become ignited, apparently by spontaneous combustion. As part of the adjacent cargo was composed of liquors, a great calamity was feared. The captain's care, however, prevented the flames from breaking out, and the several hundred passengers were safely landed here yesterday. There have been a number of instances of this kind of late-all of which increase the longing of the travelling public for the day when freight shall go on one steamship and passengers by another.

McNamara, the policeman who caused the death of a drunken man named Smith by clubbing him in sheer wantonness, may con-

and a fine of \$500 are certainly not heavy punjury found the prisoner guilty only of assault and battery, all the judge could do under the circumstances was to give him the full penalty of the law. Apparently perjury as well as brutality is a failing of McNamara's. He said that he only struck Smith one blow. stated under oath at the Coroner's inquest that he did not strike Smith at all.

General Hazen declares that no supplemental instructions were ever sent to Garlington before the Proteus started to relieve the Greely party and he adds that he was away when the news of the failure of the expedition was received at Washington. Consequently he never said that such instructions had been sent. This lets General Hazen out on this point; but the business of the Signal Service Office must have been in a rather complicated condition when he started West. Captain Caziare, who was in charge in General Hazen's absence, was positive that the supplemental instructions had been sent, for he told a TRIBUNE correspondent so Secretary Lincoln, of the War Department, certainly had the same impression; and the Secretary of the Navy seemed to share it. However the matter may turn out, it all goes to prove that three heads to manage an expedition are not better than one.

The number of minor railroad accidents seems to be increasing of late. Within the last week there have been half a dozen or so, no one of which received much public attention; and yet in each case there were one or two deaths. The disaster which happened yesterday at Fort Edward, in this State, is certainly serious enough to deserve comment. A passenger train went through a bridge, and every one in the cars, except the newsboy, was injured more or less. Three were killed outright. The Railroad Commissioners should give this affair a careful investigation. If the bridge had been examined by the company within a reasonable time, its weakness certainly would have been discovered. There have been no floods or earthquakes at Fort Edward, of late, which could have suddenly injured the foundation. Probably the bridge stood so long that the railway directors thought it would stand forever, and look after itself too.

If the Marquis Tseng and M. Ferry do not hurry up their diplomatic negotiations, affairs in Tonquin will soon reach a point where flerce fighting will be inevitable. The latest reports from there, both by way of London and Paris, indicate that if China and France do finally go to war, the Republic will not have the easy walk-over her Ministers have talked about. The French commander is awaiting reinforcements. The Chinese, in turn, are making active preparations, and are not only strengthening the Black Flags in Anam, but are gathering their forces along the frontiers of the provinces bordering on Tonquin. Troops and gunboats have been also collected at the treaty ports. While the situation is thus serious so far as the two angry Powers are concerned, there is one feature of it at least which is of grave interest to all neutral nations having commercial relations with China. That is the rapid spread throughout the Celestial Empire of the idea that a war of extermination against all powers is to begin speedily.

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S INQUISITION. Secretary Chandler's incisive letter to Commander Wildes in regard to the Yantic's Arctic cruise deserves hearty commendation. He has been quick to discern that the failure to open a winter station in the quarter where Lieutenant Greely will expect to find shelter and succor in his retreat was discreditable to the Government. In order to ascertain whether any share of the responsibility for that failure is to be borne by the Department under his charge, he has made a critical study of the official reports and addressed to the commander of the Yantic two pointed questions. The first relates to the ship's parting company from the Proteus and reaching Littleton Island twelve days behind her, when the two had been instructed to proceed north pretation of the sailing orders and satisfactors explanations of any deviations from them. The second inquiry is directed against his judgment and discretion in a critical emergency. He is asked why he did not land supplies at Littleton Island, when he ascertained that the Proteus had been crushed in the ice and Lieutenant Garlington had retreated. This was not a contingency covered by his instructions, but Secretary Chandler has considered it his duty to press this matter of official responsibility as far as common-sense will carry it. The Yantic had not been ordered to land men or supplies at was opened last night at the Metropolitan Opera- Littleton Island, but only to act as a tender to the Protons But Communder Wildes knew that the object of the expedition was to carry relief to Lieutenant Greely. Ought he not, therefore, to have done what he could to repair the neglect caused by the wreck of the Proteus and Lieutenant Garlington's precipitate retreat?

> It is plain that Secretary Chandler is not disposed to deal tenderly with the officer, who was charged with a highly responsible daty, but seeks to hold him accountable for faults of judgment as well as positive departures from the sailing orders. In fact, the Secretary seems to argue like a lawyer in the attempt to discover whether it is possible to make out a case against his subordinate. The commander of the Yantic returns a spirited defence. He states that the vessel was not in good condition when she sailed, that she was forced to remain in Greenland for coal and repairs, and that if she had sailed from Godhavn with the Proteus sho would not have been able to keep up with her, and would have arrived at Littleton Island with leaking beliers and very little coal. He refers contemptaously to the "hap-hazard, happy-golucky fashioa" in which the Proteus was carried to the bottom, and contends that it was necessary for him to be more cautious and prudent. His defence on the first count of the indictment against him seems to us entirely satisfactory. It would have been "vastly better for all concerned," as he says, if the Protens had been ordered to keep company with the Yantie. On the second count he has less to say, apparently deeming it unnecessary to defend his conduct in making immediate search for the boats of the Proteus and not waiting to land supplies for Lieutenant Greely. Undoubtedly this was his plain duty. The Yantic had been ordered north as a tender to the Proteus, and her commander had been instructed to render all the aid in his power to Lieutenant Garlington, Consequently, when he reached Littleton Island. he was under greater obligation to search for the boats of the Proteus and to resent the relief party and crew than he was to add to the store of provisions which the Neptune had landed a

> It was unfortunate that Commander Wildes did not order the ship's carpenter to erect on shore a plain structure of boards, which might have served as a shelter for Lieutenant Greely's party. If they reach Littleton Island, they will find the provisions left by the Neptune, and

year before for Lieutenaat Greely's party.

especially if they become enfeebled during their ishment for taking a man's life. But as the retreat, is a place of shelter from the Arctic winds in mid-winter, and ample means of heating it. Forethought on Commander Wildes's part would have enabled him to provide them with house and fuel, if not with provisions. But Lieutenant Garlington, by retreating so yesterday in court, before sentence was passed, hastily, had imposed upon the Yantie new and He more pressing obligations. Manifestly Commander Wildes's first duty was to rescue the relief party which had cruelly and thoughtlessly left Lieutenant Greely to his fate.

### BUTLER'S BLUNDERS.

It is the common impression that General Butler is a "smart" man. It is for this that he is chiefly admired by those classes in the community who do not think it necessary that a smart man should be a decent man at the same time. Yet the fact is that during his present speech-making tour of Massachusetts he has scarcely allowed a night to pass in which he did not make some statement exhibiting either gross ignorance of the affairs of the State of which he was Chief Executive, or still grosser recklessness, or in which he did not offend some distinct class, without saying anything that could bring him general strength. It is not an exaggeration to say that the chief occupation of Mr. Robinson, the Republican candidate, is to contradict in his speeches the false or blundering statements which General Butler has made in

The unfortunate feature—for Butler—of most of the blunders is that they are made at the expense of the good name of the State, or of the local pride of its citizens; and mistakes of that kind are apt to be soon resented. The average citizen likes to take pride in his State. The people of Massachusetts are no doubt as ready to hear revelations of fraud and wrong-doing in high places as any other people, and as ready to punish it; but General Butler's attempt to prove things at Tewksbury a great deal worse than they really were has evidently made them very angry. And his entire campaign has been on the Tewksbury line. He has been trying to convince the people of Massachusetts that they are badly governed, that they are burdened with taxation, that their trade and commerce are depressed by the corruption and extravagance of their rulers; that, in short, they ought to be ashamed of themselves and each other, and are much to be pitied. If we can judge from the excitement in the newspapers, this peculiar style of campaigning has aroused an intense feeling against General Butler, which will do more than all else toward his defeat. In his anxiety to make the picture as dark as

possible, and, possibly, in his contempt for the intelligence of veers, he has been led into his many blunders. Space prevents the enumeration of more than a few. He disparaged Boston to Boston the other day by saying that it has only two trans-ocean lines of steamers; it has ten. He says it costs over \$6,000,000 a year to run the State Government; it really costs a little over \$4,000,000. Speaking of the debt of \$32,500,000, he said a good part of the money had gone into the Hoosac Tunnel; "the rest has gone into extravagant public buildings." The facts are that \$14,000,000 went into the tunnel, and only \$3,800,000 into publie buildings, leaving \$14,000,000 unaccounted for by General Butler. He declared that the "enormous debt" and "exorbitant rates of taxation" had a tendency "to drive all business' into "other States where taxes are lower." The fact is that the Massachusetts rate is only 3 cents on \$100, while in the neighboring States it ranges from 15 cents in Rhode Island to 45 cents in Maine and New-York. He declared that the State had borrowed most of its sinking fund, and the statement was promptly shown to be false. He gave one account of his reasons for removing the warden of Concord prison, in a speech to the convicts, and an account directly contradicting it in a public speech. Ha told the Cape Cod people that he had helped along the ship canal by not taking steps against the company for failing to deposit the required amount before the time limit expired. The papers promptly showed that the time limit had not expired even then. On dozens of points in his political career, he has been guilty of characteristic misrepresentations, and on State matters he made numerous other blunders, which cannot be explained without going too much into

None of these things, however, caused the indignation aroused by his attack on Colonel Codman, a brave soldier, as a coward. This was his revenge for Colonel Codman's scathing speech in the Republican Convention, and even here he blandered. He attacked Colonel Codman's regiment with him, got the number wrong, and not only made two regiments angry, but irritated the ninety-days' volunteers as a class. In fact, the personalities in which he has indulged have been often disgusting. He attacked the character of a young Tewksbury matron in an outrageous way, leading Mr. Robinson to defend her indignantly. His language in describing alleged scenes at Tewksbury has sometimes been unfit for publication. He found in public office a man who for more than forty years had lived an exemplary life. When a very young man he had stolen an overcoat, and after a brief imprisonment was pardoned. Butler mercilessly raked up the forgotten story. drove him from office and exulted in his shame. It is in his politer moments that General Butler does nothing worse than to call a member of the Legislature by name "a poodle" and "a dirty dog," and speaks of the Board of Education as "composed of four old women, two who wear bonnets, and two who wear hats." Denis Kearney never made a more disgraceful campaign, and the returns will probably show that Kearneyism is not liked in Massachusetts.

# PULPIT AND PLATFORM.

The pulpit has been sharply criticised of late for meddling with criminal cases, inviting libel suits, and other misdemeanors. There is a growing feeling that elergymen are allowed too great latitude in their preaching and ought to confine themselves more closely to their legitimate basiness as messengers of a divine gospel. Unquestionably there is a reaction setting in against sensational preaching and popular lectures from the palpit on the topics of the day. Ecclesiastical opera bouffe is less attractive than it was, and elergymen who adhere closely to New Testament themes and minister faithfully to the spiritual wants of their flocks are growing steadily in influence and power. Politics are seldom discussed even in the more radical Protestant pulpits, and year by year sermons are becoming more religious and less secular. This is the uniform practice, although there are glaring exceptions to it to which prominence is given in the public press, In a majority of the churches the clergy recognize the responsibility of their sacred calling and resist the temptation to preach what are called popular sermons.

Clergymen, however, have political duties izens, and bound by the very Scripture which they interpret "to render unto Casar the

dresses at political meetings? The pulpit is not the place for political harangues, but from the platform during the week any clergyman, who feels that it is his duty to discuss the questions of the day, can surely do so without impropriety. Indeed, if clergymen would oftener speak from the platform on political issues and social questions, they would have more leisure for preaching Christian truth, and that alone, in the pulpit.

For example, at the meeting of the Young Republicans in Brooklyn on Saturday night, the most elaborate speech was made by a clergyman, the Rev. George R. Van de Water. Other clergymen, who like him are members of the club, have spoken at previous meetings, but we single him out because he represents a religious communion, the Protestant Episcopal, which is very conservative in its methods and is strenuously opposed to the introduction of non-religious themes in the pulpit. He made an excellent speech, dignified in tone, wholesome in its tendencies, and clear and precise in logic and statement. He showed familiarity with municipal affairs, analyzed the financial results of Mayor Low's administration, and made a convincing argument in favor of responsible home rule and the duties of citizenship. If it was a sermon, and from the dignity and earnestness of the preacher's manner it seemed like one, it was preached at the right time and in the right place. If it was a political address, it tended to elevate the tone of the municipal canvass in B.ooklyn. Mr. Van de Water is called a High Churchman in Brooklyn, but there seemed to him to be no impropriety in his making a political speech out of church and on some other day than Sunday. Who will say that he was wrong?

## PROGRESS IN DAKOTA.

We must expect to see a North Dakota and South Dakota in the Union one of these days, just as we now have a North Carolina and South Carolina. Where there is such a large store of names, native and historic, to draw upon as we have in this country, the nomenclature does not seem specially fortunate. But the necessity of retaining the name of Dakota as a brand for winter wheat is paramount to all sentimental considerations, and North and South Dakota will not be more objectionable as names than New-York and New-Jersey will seem when they are eight or en centuries old. But there would appear to e some uncertainty, even now, about the name. When North Dakota protested against any monopoly by South Dakota of the common name, assurance was given that the new State could be called South Dakota. The completed Constitution, however, retains the name of Dakota simply.

The new Constrution, which the people of the southern portion of the Territory will be alled upon to ratify next month, and which Congress will be asked to approve by admit ting the self-constituted State into the Untor contains some interesting features. On the whole, it is a conservative document, and embodies few of the "advanced" notions which are apt to find ready acceptance in new comnunities. In this respect it argues well for the capacity of the people for self-government. One section gives the privilege of waiving a Jury trial, not only in all civil cases, which s supu ated for in some of the existing State constitutions, but in all criminal cases less than felony. One curious provision lengthens the terms of Judges upon re-election. The Supreme Court Judges are to serve for four years; i re-elected, the second term is to be for eight years; and if elected a third time, for twelve years. This increasing tenure is expected, apparently, to serve as an incentive to good behavior. It is a question, at least, whether it would not send to increase and heighten the evils that are apparent in any system of electing Judges, and would not make Judges more susceptible to outside influence. Laws passed by the Legislature are not to become operative, except in cases of emergency, until ninety days after the adjournment common legislative methods, and it does not brought before the people. It provides that if 5,000 voters petition the first Legislature for any amendment to the Constitution, it small then be su mitted to the people. It is the established rule in all the States that Constitutional amendments shall first pass the ordeal of the Legislature, some making it severe, as in this State, where two Legislatures must approve before the amendment can go to the people, or in Massachusetts, where two-thirds of the General Court and a majority of the Senate in two Legislatures must first approve. This provision was a concession to the Prohibitionists, who are so little satisfied with it that they are organizing to defeat the Constitution altogether. In most other respects the Constitution is founded upon the nost recent models in the older States.

For a young State-that is not a State-Dakota is having plenty of politics just now. For example, it seems to have two capitals, while some claim that it has none at all. Under Governor Ordway's inflaence the Legislature caused the removal of the capital from Yankton to Bismarck, and the buildings were promptly begun. The removal was resisted, and one of the Territorial officers retused to to with the rest of the Government. A Judge of the Supreme Court declared the removal law unconstitutional, or rather a part of it: and the point has seen raised that under his decision that part of the law which took the enpital away from Yankton is valid, while that which placed it at Bismarck is invalid. In that case the Territorial Government has no right either to come back or to stay where it is, but must remain in a state of suspension, which is dreadful to contemplate,

## CHARACTERS OF FICTION. The strongest impression made upon the

reader of Anthony Trollope's "Autobiography" is that to this hard-working maker of novels who boasted that his "literary performances were more in amount than the works of any other English author," and who certainly carned a very large income by his pen, the writing of books was only a trade. like making boots, in which the chief requisites for success were perseverance, industry and practice. "It is my enstom," he says, "to write with my watch before me, and to require from myself 250 words every quarter of an hour. I have found that the 250 words have been forthcoming as regu-"larly as my watch went." He wrote in railway trains and at sea, and he kept a diary of his progress, so that if he ever fell behindhand the damning record of deficiency might stare him in the face until he had made it up. It is no wonder that he was always well ahead of the printers, and that in the latter part of his career he used to have several complete novels in his which they ought not to shirk. They are cit- drawer, to be given out as fast as the market could absorb them. When he sailed for Australia in 1871 be comforted himself with the reflecthings that be Casar's." They ought always to tion that, if the ship went to the bottom, "there vote; but their duty does not end there, would nevertheless be new novels ready to come

for money. We do not believe that he ever thought of the dignity of literature. We should hardly be willing to call him a man of letters.

Nevertheless Mr. Trollope makes some acute criticisms upon the other English novelists of his time. He places Thackeray unquestionably at the head of the list, George Eliot in the second place, and Charles Dickens in the third. We should not arrange these names in the same order, but Mr. Trollope is quite right in his remark that Thackeray lived with the characters he was creating, and that Dickens's loss of power to do the same is the secret of the loss of charm in all his later books. It is not merely an inference, but we know as a matter of history that Dickens was on intimate terms with Sam Weller and Mrs. Gamp, and Little Nell and Micawber, and thus he could make these personages alive to all the world. Fifteen years before he died the faculty left him, and from the time of "Little Dorrit," although he produced some amusing grotesques, he never became absorbed in his characters, and created none to whom his readers became attached. Mr. Trollope, whose frank and generally admiring comments upon his own performances make his Autobiography one of the most amusing books of its kind, tells us that with the best of his own personages he lived on very close terms indeed. The Bishop and Mrs. Proudic and the Archdeacon in the Barchester series, the Duke of Omnium, Plantagenet Palliser and Lady Glencora were all very real to him, and in carrying them through a succession of works he used even to imagine how their manners and characters would change in the lapse of years. The Omnium set are evidently his favorites. But none of these people are alive to us, as they were to him. The clerical portraits are amusing, because they are humorous and unique. Plantagenet Palliser is no doubt what his author ingenuously calls him," a very noble gentleman," but we do not know him is we know Colonel Newcome. We can never be intimate with Trollope's characters, as we can with Major Pendennis, Becky Sharp, Mr. Pickwick and Dick Swiveller.

Mr. Trollope overlooked one thing essential to popular character of fiction. It must be not only real enough to admit of intimacy, but rare nough to make intimacy worth while. The best ereations of Thackeray and Dickens are wonderally natural, but nobody ever saw their counerparts. They are not the products merely of observation. One and all, good and bad alike, they are idealized by the imaginative faculty whose subtle touch distinguishes the life-giving power of genius. Who could bear an actual Stiggins ? How insufferable we should find a calistic Mr. Winkle! Anthony Trollope had no imagination. He declares that he wished to exhibit men and women just as they are, so that his readers "might recognize human beings like to themselves, and not feel themselves to be carried away among gods or demons." No great work of fiction has ever been waitten upon this line, because the life of ordinary men and women s dull and uninstructive, and the characters of ordinary men and women are commonplace. Trollope's mind was intensely commonplace. When he made for himself a set of imaginary personages, lived with them, thought incessantly about them, and studied their course of action and manner of speech, he did not penetrate the secrets of human nature, he only repesented the commonplace conduct of common place people. His books are popular because they are skilfully constructed, the dialogue is natural, the humor is genuine, and the sentiment is true. But no unimaginative writer ever created a character.

A FAIR OFFER TO A REDUCED CONTEM-PORARY.

Great allowances must be made, just now, for our sually civil and amiable contemporary, The Herald. It has worries enough to try its temper; and we freely admit that, if we were in its place, we might feel even crosser than it does. Since it seems sirous of talking about THE TEIBUNE'S circulation, we will take great pleasure in accommodating

We understand from The Herald's own columns that it is itself extremely presperous, now, of the session. This is an innovation upon since it has reduced its price; that it has conguered and crashed the bloated newsdealers appear what good end is gained by it. Ans who refused to handle it for 80 per cent profit on its other innovation is the extreme ease with enormous sales; that babies now ery for it (at The which amendments to the Constitution may be | Herald's own stands;) and that its growth in circulation is something tremendous. It ought to know, and we are not about to say it

But we will remark to our reduced contemporary that for every additional copy it has sold since its reduction Tun THIBUNE has sold at least two; and we will take great pleasure in uniting with it in the selection of an impartial committee to accertain and report the exact facts. As The Herald seems to think the matter of public interest, we trust so fair in arrangement will not be refused. It should be of mutual advantage. It should give The tierald an opportunity to disprove the general public impres on that it has not been gaining at all, but in fact has been losing circulation for a year past, and with special rapidity since its quarrel with the newslealers. It would give us an opportunity to show The Herald, which so far as we know is the only place where the facts are not already understood that THE TRIBUNE never lost one copy through the reductions of its neighbors, but on the contrary has steadily and handsomely gained, day by day and week by week, ever since,

There was another of those little "after-church difficulties in Georgia on Sunday. The quarrel had begun on a baseball ground the day before, but all parties, no doubt, felt that it would be more in accordance with Southern customs to finish off the nelee at church. So on Sunday the combat took place. A father was killed, being shot five times, and his two sons were mortally wounded. Of the attacking party of five only one was injured, and that by a shot from one of his own friends. Of course all of them were "respectably connected." It would be a positive relief from the monotony of Southern murderers in high standing to hear of one who was disreputably connected.

There is a distressing rumor that Justice Harlan's attitude on the Civil Rights decision has caused him to be talked about, especially by Southern Republicans, for the Presidency. It is to be hoped that he will frown down gossip of this kind at once. When the people plant a man on the Supreme Court Bench they like to see him grow into a good judge, and not into a Presidential candidate. And Justice Harlan seems to be growing nicely.

The interesting announcement is made that Mr. Jem Mace and Mr. Harry Montague will sail for England to-day to be gone ten weeks. Considering the many superior attractions that England presents to the appreciative soul, ten weeks is really nothing of a visit. Let us hope, therefore, on behalf of the general public, that these two distinguished exponents of applied pugilism on second thought will conclude to prolong their stay, making it ton years instead of ten weeks. Let us also trust that they may send back such glowing accounts of their respective careers that their professional brethren on this side the sea will to a man conclude to join them with a view of taking up their permanent residence abroad. All travellers unite in saying that England is a nice place for gentlemen of indepen-

Jesse Johnson's prospects of success in his canvass for Judge in the Second District continue to im. prove. There may be a question whether a Judgeship ought or ought not to be an elective office, but there can be no question as to the duty of filling it quite independent of political considerations. Character, learning, experience, a judicial cast of gratulate himself that he has got off with so light a sentence. One year's imprisonment What they will need more than anything else, speaking. Why should they not make ad-

de mere than make a good Judge. He would adora the bench, and if the voters of the district are intelligently devoted to their own interests they will elect him.

So far as we have observed, and we have observed

pretty closely, no Democratic paper in the State

has attempted to explain the absence of any sort of a tariff plank from the Buffalo platform. What is the general public to conclude? That the machine that now controls the Democracy of New-York regards the tariff as a mere local issue ?

#### PERSONAL.

Mr. Monroe Heiskell, the Citizens' caudidate for Mayor of Baltimore, is said to be a direct descendant of President James Monroe.

Governor Butler was the would-be hero of a characteristic but unsuccessful trick one day last week, in which he vainly tried to get the better of Boston journalism. He had a special train to take him to Middleboro', where he was to speak, and his only travelling companions were the reporters of the leading Boston papers. Just before the train started having ascertained that no other train would go out that evening in time for the meeting, he gave orders that all the scribes but two—who were friendly to him—should be summarily "bounced." This was done. But to His Excellency's unspeakable disgust the papers whose representatives were thus ill treated had just as full reports of his speech next morning as the two favored ones.

The late Rev. Dr. Ewer, says a correspondent of The Providence Journal, " lived, during his boyhood, in Providence. I think his parents moved there from Nantucket. I remember him as a bright, manly little fellow, full of life and energy. One little incident connected with him I have never forgotten. He went one afternoon into the bookstore on Westminster-st., kept by George Whitney, and on westminster-st., kept by George Whitney, and wanted to buy a copy of 'Mother Goose's Melodies.' The next morning, as I was in the store on my way to Mr. Kingsbury's school, he came in and gave the book back to Mr. Whitney, saying his mother was not willing he should have it. 'You do not seem to mind giving it up.' Mr. Whitney said. 'Well, you see,' was the answer,' when I found I could not keep the book, I went to work and learned most of the pieces.'"

While celebrating Founder's Day to-morrow, Lafayette College will bid farewell to one of its best friends and greatest benefactors, President Cattell, whose resignation will then go into effect. He went to Easton in 1855 and filled the chair of ancient languages for five years. Then he spent three years as the successful pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, holding office, meanwhile, as trustee of Lafayette. In 1863 he was recalled and placed at the head of the college, which position he has since retained. He was then only thirty-six years old, and it required all the vigor of early manhood to perform the duties that fell to his lot. The college then had thirty-nine students and \$40,000 capital. Now it has ten times that number of students, and twenty times that amount of capital invested, not to mention a group of buildings surpassed by the quarters of few Amercan colleges. Nearly all of this notable progress is due to Dr. Cattell's energy and executive ability. due to Dr. Cattell's energy and executive ability. During these twenty years of college work Dr. Cattell has not been a stranger in other fields of labor. Few men have taking a more active and efficient interest than he in the public school system of Pennsylvania. He has been a trusted leader in the councils of the Presbyterian Church. And in far-away Bohemia he is 'everywhere known and homored as "the father of our Sunday-schools." He now goes to Europe again, to rebuild a once-vigorous constitution that has been sadly shattered by the strains and shocks of two decades of ceaseless toil, but his name will remain on Lafayette's faculty roll as a professor emeritus. roll as a professor emeritus.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.-In recognition of services in behalf of the Imperial University and National Library in Strasburg, which was destroyed during the Franco-German war, rendered by Colonel M. Richards Muckle, who collected and forwarded free of expense, all the contributions in books made n the United States and Canadas in aid of its restoration, the Emperor William of Germany conferred on September 12, upon him the Order of the Red Engle, accompanied with the decoration and ribbon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 .- Adjutant-General Drum and Colonel Barr have gone to Leavenworth, Kansas, to inspect the military prison at that place, General McKeever is acting as Adjutant-General.

## GENERAL NOTES.

No fewer than seven new hotels of more than rdinary size are going up in London. Four of them are o contain about a thousand bedrooms each.

A woman named Mary Pullen was convicted the other day in a London police court for the eightieth time of drunkenness and assault. Her name suggests a oun which it is (scarcely) to be hoped American para-craphers will deny themselves the pleasure of perpo-

The tallest man in the country is said to be lenry Thurston, who first beheld the light of day nea inches tall, and as he is thin and gaunt, and invariably wears a stove-pipe hat, he never fails to produce a posi-tively startling effect upon the beholder. Moreover, he in a countring enert upon the sense. It is a constant which add to the impression. For instance, if he happens to feel tired when walking in the street he is accustomed to rest himself by dropping his arms over a swinging sign and reclining his cain upon it.

Recent animadversions upon the vast estates of some British land-owners remind the English journal Land that there are many estates as large on the other ide of the Channel, not to speak of private domains on this side of the Atlantic. "In Germany," says Land, there are twenty-two estates which are as large as any n England, the largest being those in Hanover a Westphalia, belonging to the Duc d'Arenberg. In Austria-Hungary, the possessions of Prince Schwartzenberg tria-Hungary, the possessions of Prince Schwartzenberg cover 120 German aquare miles (about 2,400 English square miles). Prince Elechtenstein possesses 104 square miles, Prince Esterhazy 80, and Count Schonborn 60; and there are many estates in Austria-Hungary as large as Count Schonborn's. All the indications at present, however, point to America as the fature land of enormous estates; and such as yet is the cheapers of land in the States that a million acres there is a hundred thousand here."

It is known that many tramps who lead a dehtfully lazy existence during the summer months are n the habit of celebrating the first hard frost by so light crime which will secure them snug quarters turing the winter. An analogous practice has lately en discovered by the police of St. Petersburg, where been discovered by the police of St. Petersburg, where the frequent commission of petty thefts by young men-who apparently were not tempted by want has caused bewilderment. The police have now ascertained that these thieves are natives of the Grand Duchy of Fin-land, and that their motive is to escape from military service under the law of Finland, which does not allow any one who has been convicted of theft to serve in the army. Their reason for going to St. Petersburg is simply that the punishment for their is much more severe in Finland than in other parts of the Empire.

# THE DRAMA.

RE-ENTRANCE OF KATE CLAXTON. The successful career of Miss Claxton, at the Union Square Theatre, is still fresh in the public recoll was always an earnest actress, always faithful, tasteful finely intelligent, and winning in her tempera ment and her ways. She never slighted any part that she had to play, and she manifested versatile talent and genuine feeling in many characters. Whenever Misa Claxton returns to New-York, accordingly, she is welcomed with warm favor because remembered with c tial kindness. Last night she came forward at the Third Avenue Theatre, after quite a long absence, and produced \*The Sea of Ice," and she was greeted with ardent cordislity by a numerous andience. The drama has long been known nere, and it is deservedly liked for its interest of plot, its romantic atmosphere, its fine use of the element of suspense, its many striking incidents and pictures, and its effective assertion of the ever-favorite principle of poetic justice. Miss Claxton finds in it a line of womanlike experience to which her sensitive and sympathetic nature is quickly responsive. The characters of Ojarila and Marce de Lascours present an actress with opportunities. Physical beauty is essential. Imagination is essential. The wild loveliness of the supposed Indian girl was made an actual influence by Misa Claxton, and the suggestion of wild-wood originality breaking through civilized and polished manners was equally well conveyed. These are sufficient denotements of an artist, and they justified the plaudits with which she was received. She has never acted with deeper or more effective sincerity. Mr. Stevenson was the Carlos and Del Monti of the drama-the pirate turned gentleman-and his impersonation is equally romantic, and his quiet strength and the sombre pathos of his death-scene are deeply affecting. Mr. R. J. Dustan's Barabas was finely acted in a serio-comic vein, Messrs. Robertson, and Thompson were carnest and skilful, and the child of the occasion, Olive Benkley, was beautiful, and the child of simple, and won for herself an affetionate and an enthu-siastic result at the end of the second set. The stage set-ting was elaborate and magnitudent—notably the saip scene, by George Dayton, the lee-floe, and the encamp-ment on the shores of Mexico, by Vogtlin. "The Sea of Ice" will keep the stage of the Third Avenue Theatre until the end of the week.